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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Report of the Committees on Transit and Finance Adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Reciprocity Pending.

An Animated Discussion—Speech of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin Against the Treaty.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum and Sixteen Other Houses Destroyed—Loss Over a Million.

DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE SILVER MINES NEAR DENVER.

The Lake Erie Pirate to Have Another Trial.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—INTERESTING FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents.

Gold Closed at 142 1-2.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Abstract of the third Days Proceedings—Report of the Committee on Transit of the Convention and Finance Committee Reported—Discussion Continued—Hamlin Speaks.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

DETROIT, July 13, 1865.

This has been a field day in the Convention. The first business brought before it was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Transit and Transportation. The New York Central and Canal clique left no stone unturned to defeat the adoption of the report of the committee, but failed in the attempt. They also tried to get the Convention to recommend that Congress make appropriations toward completing the New York canals, but they failed in this also.

D. O. Dillingham of New York, J. T. Sammons, of Chicago, James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mr. Ogden, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Robinson, of Ohio, made eloquent and effective speeches in favor of the report, and it was carried with but few dissenting votes.

The Committee on the Reciprocity Treaty was reported. Free, Approving of the abrogation of the old treaty; second, recommending the negotiation of a new one upon the basis of free trade, provided the Canadian Government will improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence river and enlarge the Welland Canal, so as to admit the largest vessels to the ocean. The first resolution was adopted without dissent, but the second resolution, and the preamble, were hotly opposed by Mr. McCormick, of Chicago, who offered an amendment to the effect that it was unwise at this moment to adopt any resolution, but that it would do in the matter. An attempt was made to choke off debate on the amendment by propositions from the floor, but the friends of the reciprocity of the Western members was too great, and the resolution to lay on the table was withdrawn, and the debate went on. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cummins and Dunlap against the treaty, and in favor of it by Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. Hamlin said: He had been in consultation with the President of the United States on the subject of the reciprocity treaty, and he was in favor of the abrogation of the old treaty, and of the negotiation of a new one. He was in favor of free trade, but he was also in favor of the United States taking care of itself. He was in favor of the Canadian Government having the same privilege in the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canal that the people of the United States have in the navigation of the lakes and rivers. He was in favor of the United States

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

DETROIT, July 19, A. D. 1865.

We have sent you by telegraph a pretty full report of the doings and actings in the Convention to-day, and it may be thought by some there is little more to say about it, and nothing, at all events, of any importance. Its work is done, and done well, and the world will only repeat the decision of Congress, and the Rebel States will be admitted, when, at the first session of Congress, Senators and Representatives from Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, will take their seats, and take up the position "side by side" with the Northern States, and the Union will be "all right and safe" forever. Perhaps, for the consolation, the "Democrat" suggested, with a chuckle, "that's another d—d Whig lie." We trust that such New Hampshire as our delegates exhibited in the Detroit Convention will not be manifested by representatives of the Northwest.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The report of the Post Office Department for the third and last quarter of 1864, that was recently submitted to Congress, shows a striking fact not likely to occur again. It is that for the first six months of the present year from October 1st to June, the receipts of the department were $1,000,000 in advance of the rate of over one million and a half dollars per year. It is not likely to be repeated for a reason very plain and significant. The end of the rebellion and the return of peace have restored the Southern States, and the inevitable former result will follow, of a deficiency of Post Office revenue to meet expenditures. To see how efficiently shown by the figures of Mr. Buchanan's administration, when the books of the Department gave the following:

Receipts, in year, 1857	$1,241,156.77
Expenditures, in same year	1,296,346.71
Deficit	$55,189.94
Receipts, in year, 1858	$1,106,116.91
Expenditures, in same year	1,338,134.71
Deficit	$232,017.80

This was less for mail service in the last six months preceding the outbreak of the rebellion of nearly three and a half million dollars. For such regularly looked for deficit a standing act of Congress provides three quarters of a million of dollars to compensate for the matter of other departments carried free. With the last appropriation in the deficiency bill was one and a half millions for 1864-5. This leaving in the end of the second quarter just closed, two and a quarter millions unpaid for in the Treasury to be repaid in the three quarters of a million, and to be paid in the next session, by the same state of facts wherewith to commence the restoration of the full postal system.

But if the figures for the past six months show a deficiency of over three millions, Southern mails were to the general service, they also show a large increase in the receipts for the year in the position of the system resumed. The receipts for the six months of 1860 were $4,300,004.61; the receipts for the same period in 1864, when, eight states had left the Union, were $7,879,000.20. Now, "let the political reader" (as Jeffrey says) "be informed that the population of the United States, in 1860, had nearly doubled the population of free and slave States in 1860. In the same proportion, the mail service, and the revenue to cover expenditure, might, in the prosperous times, have been expected to have increased nearly, if not quite, to double the receipts of the last six months of 1860. Yet, the receipts for the same period in 1864, when eight states had left the Union, were almost double those of 1860. Now, let the reader, if he be a Democrat, reflect on the fact that the Whig party, which, by reason of the rebellion, has taken the place of the Democratic party in the Government, has, in the short space of three years, doubled the receipts of the Post Office Department, and, in the same time, has reduced the expenditures to the receipts, so that, in the last six months, the receipts were almost double the expenditures, and, in the last year, the receipts were $1,000,000 in advance of the rate of expenditure.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

FROM EUROPE.

The Dublin Exhibition.

PROGRESS OF COTTON SUPPLY.

Our Paris Letter.

Political Affairs on the Rhine—The Danish Question—Prussia and Austria—Prussia and the Confederation.

(FOR CITY AND COUNTRY CONSUMPTION.)

Friday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Mon

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

THE CITY.

Amusements.

Fourth Ward—Nominations.

Assessment of Taxes—Sale and Redemption.

The Tax Sale Business.—The sections of the city assessed for taxes in Township 39 north, in Range 14 east, were sold yesterday by Commissioner Tenney, and were purchased and redeemed in the same manner as last year. The sales were made in the Commissioner's office, and were well attended by parties who had business with the office. The sales were made with a good deal more spirit and a little more competition than last year. Nearly all the property was sold to parties who had business with the office. The sales were made with a good deal more spirit and a little more competition than last year. Nearly all the property was sold to parties who had business with the office.

Democratic Ward Primaries.—The primaries for the nomination of candidates for Aldermen and Assessor in the Fourth Ward, at the Sixth District Police Station, on Monday, July 16, commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Citizens of the Ward are invited to attend.

Representation.—At the close of the examination of last evening's Institute of the Illinois School yesterday, the principal, Mr. Bates, was presented with a very handsome set of Shakspeare's works, by the pupils. Great many good speeches made on the occasion.

Educational Fund.—The money of the Educational Fund, amounting to $1,000, was paid over to the City Treasurer yesterday. It will be used to pay teachers.

Fourth Ward.—David R. Salmon, a soldier of the Society of Friends from the Sixth of Illinois Cavalry, is a candidate for the Fourth Ward Aldermanship, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic Ward Primary, which will be held on the corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, this evening.

The Fire Department.—Some anything but the most cordial wishes of the cool and a number of boards and loses joined about the hot, now that the Fire Department of the Northwestern Gutter Fully. This cool severity of temper will be defined into hot and cold to quantities to the Fire Department, and the Fire Department will be called into hot action and cool action.

Commissioner Conference.—Prof. Chas. D. Wil. ber will deliver an address this evening before the Commissioner Conference of Schools, at Chicago Hall, on the Chicago College, Prof. Wilber's Address, "A Treatment of Our Public Schools." Prof. Wilber's Work, Chicago Hall, will address the Conference.

The Ice Bills in Canada.—A bill was reported yesterday by Mr. Gibbs, of the West Finch Canada Bill, which states that the tax Gordy, which is to be paid in the Ice Bills, is to be paid on the ice now being made and on the ice now being made and on the ice now being made and